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DISCUSSION RELATING TO INWARD AND OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF AGRICULTURISTS.¹

A. L. BARKMAN,

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE I.—*Inward and outward movement of alien agriculturists during the
years 1913 to 1920, incl.*

Year.	Inward			Outward.			Gain.	
	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.		
1913.....	368,718	18,377	387,095	34,491	14,878	49,369	337,726	
1914.....	314,305	19,120	333,425	22,428	17,749	40,177	293,248	
1915.....	29,247	9,215	38,462	6,389	9,094	15,483	22,979	
1916.....	29,141	9,113	38,254	3,604	7,732	11,336	26,918	
1917.....	25,271	10,228	35,499	3,588	7,463	11,051	24,448	
1918.....	6,543	5,108	11,651	1,464	6,836	8,300	3,351	
1919.....	7,448	7,088	14,536	1,015	6,123	7,138	7,398	
1920.....	42,686	17,770	60,456	12,197	16,616	28,813	31,643	
Total.....	823,359	96,019	919,378	85,176	86,491	171,667	747,711	
Mexican agricultural laborers admitted under Departmental exceptions during the fiscal years 1917-18-19.....			23,375	Mexican agricultural laborers departed during fiscal years 1917-18-19.....			13,620	9,755
Grand total.....			942,753				185,287	757,466

Table 1 shows the total alien movement of this class during the fiscal years 1913 to 1920, inclusive. These figures, as well as those given in other tables, have been taken from the records of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor, and are interesting, chiefly, in that they show the arrival of thousands who followed agricultural pursuits in their native countries and who should be available for such work here. But, as a matter of fact, comparatively few of those giving their occupation as farmers or farm laborers at the time of their arrival take up such work in this country. Any estimate as to the number who do so would be a mere guess, but probably not over five per cent.

During the years 1913 and 1914 there arrived through our various ports a total of 720,520 farmers and farm laborers, which figure rep-

¹ Remarks pertaining to The Farm Labor Problem given at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, December, 1920.

resents more than fifty percent of all male arrivals between the ages of 16 and 45 years. During the next six years there arrived but 198,858 persons representing themselves to be agriculturists, and the percent, omitting Mexicans imported specifically for farm work, dropped from above fifty to about sixteen. During these eight years there departed from the United States a total of 185,287 alien resident farmers and farm laborers, leaving an apparent net gain of 757,466, had all taken up agricultural work.

TABLE II.—*Total alien immigration and emigration during the period, 1913 to 1920.*

Year.	Inward.	Outward.	Gain.
1913.....	1,427,227	611,924	815,303
1914.....	1,403,081	633,805	769,276
1915.....	434,244	384,174	50,070
1916.....	366,748	240,807	125,941
1917.....	362,877	146,379	216,498
1918.....	211,853	193,268	18,585
1919.....	237,021	216,231	20,790
1920.....	621,576	428,062	193,514
Total.....	5,064,627	2,854,650	2,209,977

Table 2 is shown in order that the number of agriculturists coming to this country may be compared with the total alien arrivals of all classes.

TABLE III.—*Number of agriculturists who left the United States for Canada during the fiscal year, 1920, stating they did not intend to return within one year.*

	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.
Native born.....	1,120	4,294	5,414
Naturalized.....	704	80	784
Alien residents.....	729	100	829
Total.....	2,553	4,474	7,027
Alien agriculturists from Canada.....	2,166	5,054	7,220 Loss 193

Table 3 shows the total number of farmers and farm laborers who left the United States for Canada during the fiscal year 1920, not intending to return within one year (statistical data are not gathered showing the number leaving for short or temporary periods) and it is of interest to note that out of a total of 6,680 United States citizen agriculturists who left this country last year 6,198 went to Canada.

The total number of alien farmers and farm laborers coming from Canada for permanent residence is also shown with an apparent loss to this country of 193. However, while there are figures available showing the number of citizen farmers leaving this country there are none showing their return, which many, undoubtedly, did, and were the number known our loss would, no doubt, be changed to a gain.

TABLE IV.—*The race of naturalized citizens, agriculturists, who left the United States during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1920.*

Race.	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.	Race.	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.
African Black.....	11	3	14	Magyar.....		4	4
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	4	Polish.....	1	6	7
Bulgarian, Serb. and Mont.....		2	2	Portuguese.....	2	4	6
Croatian and Slovenian		4	4	Russians.....	6	29	35
Dutch and Flemish....	4	34	38	Ruthenian.....		2	2
English.....	6	115	121	Scandinavian.....	38	343	381
Finnish.....	5	3	8	Scotch.....	5	67	72
French.....	9	45	54	Slovak.....		5	5
German.....	8	79	87	Spanish.....	1		1
Hebrew.....		4	4	Spanish American....		1	1
Irish.....	4	40	44	Welsh.....		3	3
Italian, North.....		4	4	West Indian, except Cuban.....	44	58	102
Italian, South.....	4	6	10	Other peoples.....	1	29	30
				Total.....	151	892	1,043

TABLE V.—*Race of native born agriculturists who departed from the United States during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1920.*

	Farm Laborers.	Farmers.	Total.
African, Black.....	4	7	11
Caucasian.....	1,142	4,457	5,599
Chinese.....	2	22	24
Japanese.....		3	3
Total.....	1,148	4,489	5,637

Tables 4 and 5 show the race of naturalized and native-born citizen farmers and farm laborers who left the United States last year. The figures presented under this head are of particular interest in that they show that out of a total of 6,680 departures 5,381, or eighty percent, were farmers or farm managers, whereas out of a total of 60,465 alien agriculturists arriving but 17,770, or thirty percent, are classed as such.

A few states, notably, Arizona, Texas, California, Colorado, and Idaho, were considerably benefited through immigration during the

past fiscal year, chiefly by the importation of Mexican labor for agricultural purposes under certain exceptions to the Immigration Laws made by the Department of Labor. Arizona leads with a gain of 7,258 over departures, Texas follows with 4,070, then comes California with 1,444, Colorado 1,402, and Idaho 553. Some of the Eastern States also show quite a surplus over departures, Connecticut has 673 to its credit, Massachusetts 1,944, Rhode Island 487, New York 1,756. The Southern States, with the exception of Florida, which shows a gain of 524 due to the inward movement of colored labor from the Bahamas, are scarcely affected by either immigration or emigration. Along our Northern boundary, Washington with a gain of 890, and Michigan with 629 are the chief beneficiaries. Our Central States show gains of from one to three hundred. But three States show losses by emigration, namely, Pennsylvania 969, Ohio 824, and Mississippi 9.

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